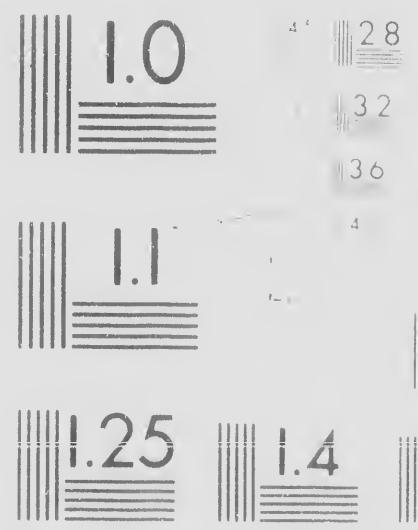


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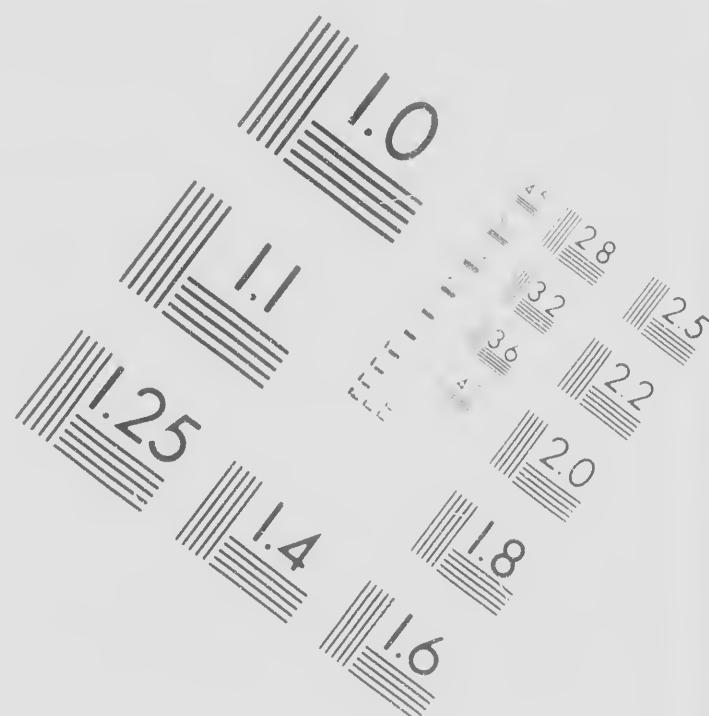


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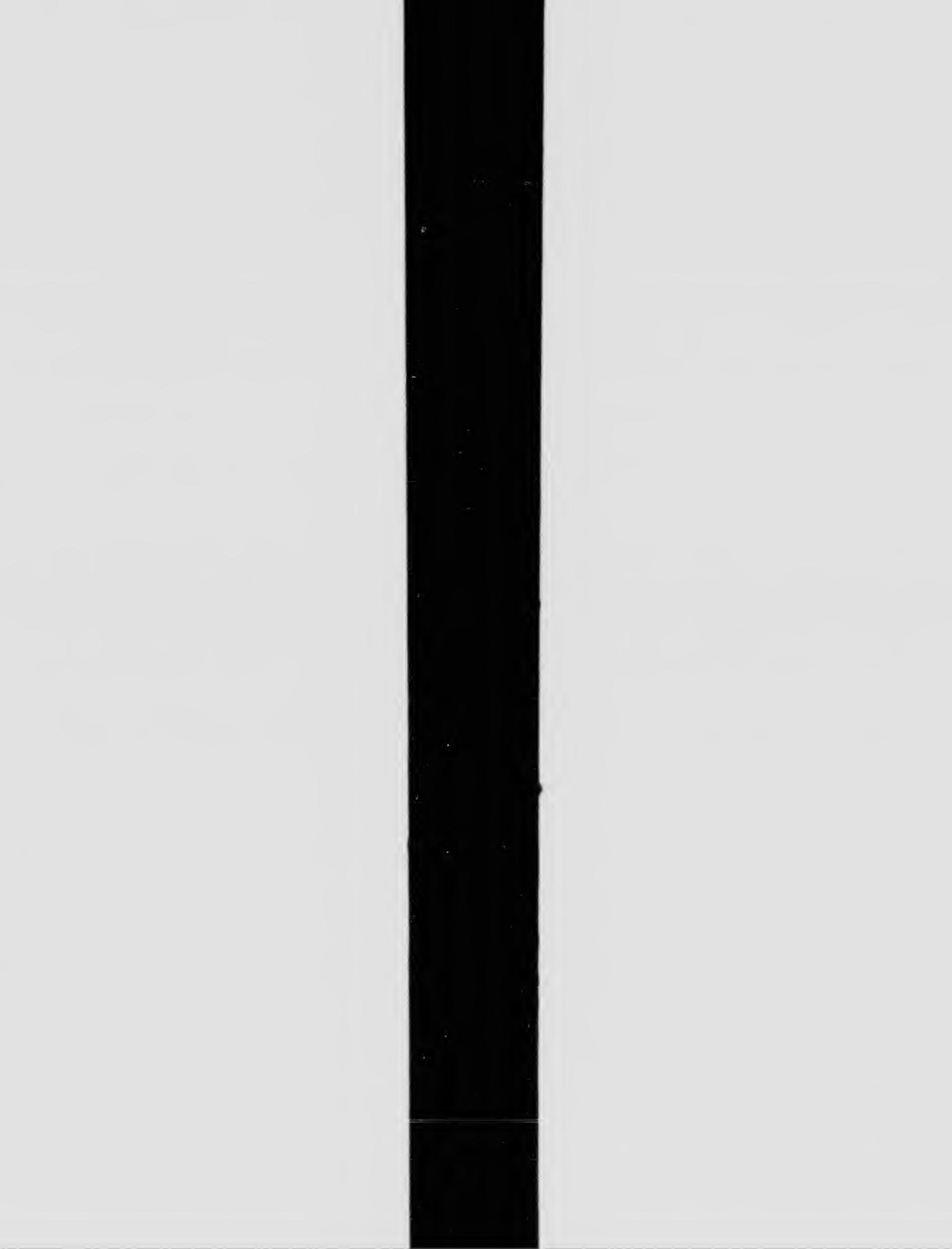
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[From the Boston Atlas of Sept. 15th.]

The North Eastern Boundary Question.

BOSTON, 11th September, 1810.

Dear Sir—Have you read the late Mudge and Featherstonhaugh Report, on the North-eastern Boundary Question? If not, I commend it to you, as a very inviting subject for the critical dissecting knife.

This Report is a folio of 57 pages, about two thirds part of which consists of a political disquisition, and the residue of a brief geographical memoir, followed by a summary view of the pretended fact's adduced, and conclusions reached, by the Commissioners.

It is understood that the document is, in chief, the composition of one of the Commissioners, G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

This individual, a British subject, never, I believe, naturalized in the United States, was, nevertheless employed, for a large compensation, to make sundry geographical surveys of portions of the West, in behalf of the United States Government. Mr Featherstonhaugh's account of these surveys, published at the time by Congress, is equally distinguished for its bombastic style, for its inflated pretensions to science, and for shallow superficiality, in fact. On the strength of this commission, however, Mr Featherstonhaugh assumed the title of "United States Geologist," a title, so far as I am informed, unknown to the laws, and which no more belonged to him than it did to any one of the score or two of officers of the Army, and others, who have from time to time been employed in topographical or geological surveys under the authority of the Government. Reclining in this high sounding title, Mr Featherstonhaugh flourished for some seasons at Washington, in all the pride of place. But even then, whilst acting in his public capacity, in the employ of the United States, his conduct was marked and remarked on at the time, for more of devotion to the British master, than to the Government he professedly served — He seemed to be very little afraid of the poet's injunction —

Be sure you are off with the old love
Before you are on with the new.

Or rather, be initiate I Sir John Falstaff's comprehensive taste, in paying a visit at the same time to both of the "Wives of Windsor;" and perhaps with this same disinterested indifference as to which of them would turn out to be the most profitable "speculation."

When it was first known in America, that this individual (with Col. Mudge) was appointed to explore and survey the disputed Territory in the North East, the intelligence was received with universal surprise. On the one hand, the inhabitants of the British Provinces were slow to believe their cause safe in the hands of the "United States Geologist." On the other hand, those of the people of the United States, who knew anything of the individual, saw that such a traitor was the very man, & all others, to be relied upon to mystify the North Eastern Boundary Question, by systematic falsehood.

John, is the "northwest angle" of the British Province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Buller, in the Westminster Review, fully admits this; so fully, indeed, that he distinctly imputes it to his own government as a piece of unwise and injudicious bad faith, to have endeavored throughout the past negotiations, to conceal and cover up this notorious fact. All the commissions of the British Provincial Governors, all the legislative and judicial proceedings of the Provinces themselves, recognise the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, as a fixed legal point, near the head of the river Ristigouche, and far north of the river St. John.

From all this, the inference in favor of the pretensions of the United States, would seem to be irresistible. But, the effect of this is to give the United States a gore of land north of the St. John, which the British Government think desirable for their own interests to possess. Accordingly, during the negotiations at Ghent, not claiming this gore of land as theirs, they labored strenuously, though unsuccessfully, to *baud* the United States. Failing in this attempt, some years afterwards, first set up a claim to theirs; a claim, unjust in so far as in its prosecution, and which once seriously entangled the neutral
United States.

The British Government is induced to
say that the land in question lies
between the Province of New
Brunswick and Lower Canada. It is
precise that the United States, over to
strangely enough and strengthen our
frontier, have taken a portion of
Upper Canada, with a part of Algoma
from New York.

To give color to its name, it has been the first object of the British Government, to remove the north-east angle of Maine, from the north to the south of the river St. John.

In order to do this, they modify and reject all that part of the Treaty description of the lots which speaks of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

They modify and reject, also, all that part of the Treaty description which exclaims in bold letters, *abandoning the St. Lawrence and its tributary rivers*, and constituting the *ligne des cessions* of the St. Lawrence.

And to escape the force of those representations of the Treaty, they stand upon this one solitary party quibble, namely, that whereas the St. John flows inland directly into the *Bay of Fundy*, therefore it is not a river of "those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean."—though in the same breath they themselves contend that the St. Croix, which flows into Passamaquoddy Bay, and the Penobscot, which flows into Penobscot Bay, are nevertheless rivers which in the Treaty sense fall into the Atlantic Ocean.—That is, the quibble is not only a very poor one, in itself, but it is one which does not even withstand the argument. It is, therefore, only a technical and silly quibble.

of the British Buller, in the hints this; so imputes it to sunwise and endeavored, to conceal fact. All the Provincial Government judicial provinces, recognize Nova Scotia, all of the river St. John in favor of the United States, would seem to set of this is to of land north of the British Government's own interests in the negotiations. His gore of the United States, some time to 1783, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, to the number of New Englanders. It is now or r. to from our portion of Mountain

has been the memorandum, to Maine, from the St. John, they mainly and very descriptively northwest and, and that part I evidence high ice and its trite, the figure des

less, representation upon this one, that whereas it goes into the Bay, the river of those streams, though never contend with the Passaic, it, which flows the other rivers all into the Atlantic, is not cut out, as far as the original tract of land

ger to contend for;—and, in the performance of this task, not regarding nice distinctions, he has ver a red to assume that to find highlands, and to invent them, was all the same thing. It may be so in Latin; but it is not so in English; in the English of Elizabeth and James, which our fathers brought over with them to Virginia and Massachusetts.— Nay, not content with this alone, Mr Featherstonhaugh appears to have adopted as the motto of his report, the old adage, *Viam inveniam vel FACIAM*. For on his "Map" of the disputed Territory he has invented, made, and projected as pretty a new range of mountains, extending from the head waters of the Connecticut north east to the Bay of Chaleur, as any British "Geologist" could desire to behold. He deserves a patent for this ingenious invention; and if he does not get that, I presume he will receive a *quid pro quo* in some other form, as a reward for his discovery.

I do not wonder at the ecstasy of the London Times on seeing this Map. The editors of that journal, I suppose, never had occasion to buy *wild lands by map*. If they had, they might have enjoyed some experience (doubtless perhaps) of the creative faculties of the human mind in the matter of creating mountains at convenient points *on paper*, which it is very difficult sometimes to discern on the earth's surface. It is true that Mr. Featherstonhaugh has condescended to project a range of highlands along the south-easterly side of the St. Lawrence basin, and both of the St. John; but then he has depicted a much more conspicuous mountain range south of the upper waters of the St. John. And I can readily conceive that an Englishman who thinks nothing is wanting but highlands, and who looks not beyond this Map, should consider the case a very clear one in favor of Great Britain.

And so I myself came to examine this map. The thing which struck me as being most peculiar, was to see the river Roostue and the river Tobique, branches of the St. John, which enter the main stream nearly opposite to one another, and which run, in opposite directions, but in the same general line, one southwest and the other northeast, both together, over a space of one hundred and fifty miles, to see these rivers running *right along the back bone of this new range of mountains*.— The boundary of highlands, occupying the very bed of the Roostue, the St. John, and the Tobique. This seemed to be a strange break of nature, stranger than the notion of the King of the Netherlands, who, though he placed the boundary line in the *thalweg* or bed of the St. John, did not pretend that the highlands themselves were there, along the line of the river bottom. This mighty natural aqueduct, of some hundred or two miles in length, with the Roostue and the Tobique flowing along its summit, is a few degrees grander than even the grand Victoria embankment of the Erie Canal. But how I have before carried across the St. John— How to the Roostue and the Tobique, even from their populous elevation, to the level of the bed of the St. John.

And again:

"There are various lines of what have once been continuous ridges, traversing in a north-easterly direction the disputed territory, some of which have been *so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated*, leaving only peaks at great distances from each other, but in the same magnetic direction."

The Report then proceeds to describe particularly one of these "abraded ridges," one of these "once been" ridges, one of these ridges "so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated," which it claims as "the true highlands" of the Treaty of Paris, and which is the very range of mountains so conspicuously depicted on the Map accompanying the Report.

That is to say, this profound and learned "geologist" has discovered, or imagines that he has discovered, in the line of the Roostue and the Tobique, traces of a range of mountains, which existed there *in the year of the world number one*, (or perhaps a few years before then, for having been born myself some while afterwards, I have not the same exact personal recollection of the chronology of those early times as Mr. Featherstonhaugh may have,) but which are now "abraded," "broken down" and "obliterated;" and this supposed antediluvian range of mountains is projected on the map *just as if they now existed*, and is presented to us as "the true highlands" of the Treaty of Paris! He would have us believe that when that Treaty was drawn up the lines were run, not by Mitchell's Map and by the geography of the earth as it is, but by some antique chart of the far adimitte age, which happened, by great luck to be saved in Noah's ark, or might have been dug up in a fossil shape from some of the parries about Paris, and so in process of time fell into the hands of John Adams or John Bon Franklin.

Ask you if any language of impudence can be too strong to be applied to this wretched piece of sophistry, which Mr. Featherstonhaugh would impose upon the world as a solution of the Northeastern Boundary question? Is it not the climax of impudence?

For this hath science searched, on every wing;

By shore and sea;

If such be geology, I desire none of it. I would rather have a single grain of simple, strict, and plain, living truth, than a collection of such pretentious science and elaborate mystification. It is painful to see even the language of science perverted, as it is in this Report, to such disingenuous ends. And yet Mr. Featherstonhaugh talks about the "spirited topography" of the Americans, and of their practice to substitute fancy for reality, and "put forward as fact a state of things which is, for the most part, hypothetical and conjectural." Truly his effrontery is match less.

Meantime I shall not believe, until I see the proof of it, that these highlands of the world before the flood—highlands broken down and obliterated by the powerful currents of the great deluge—highlands washed away by the waves whose unmitigated rage

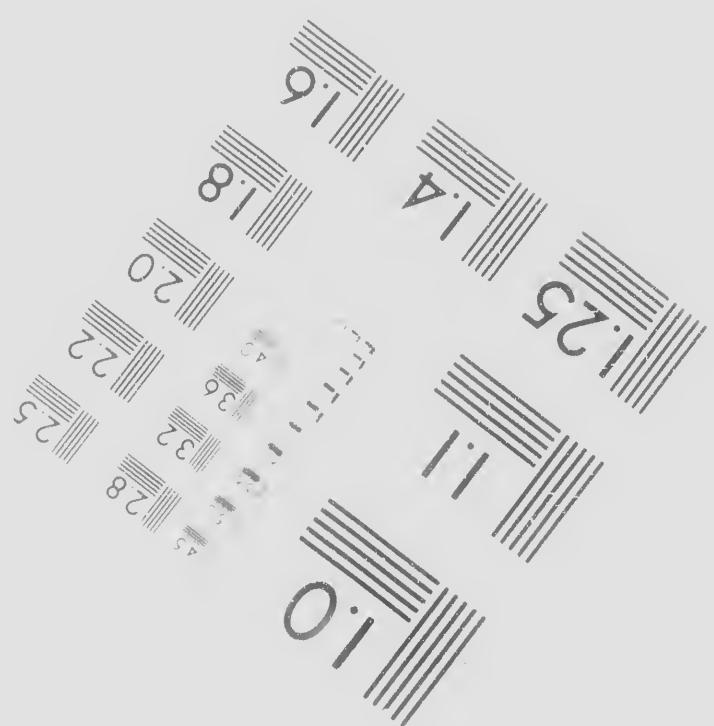
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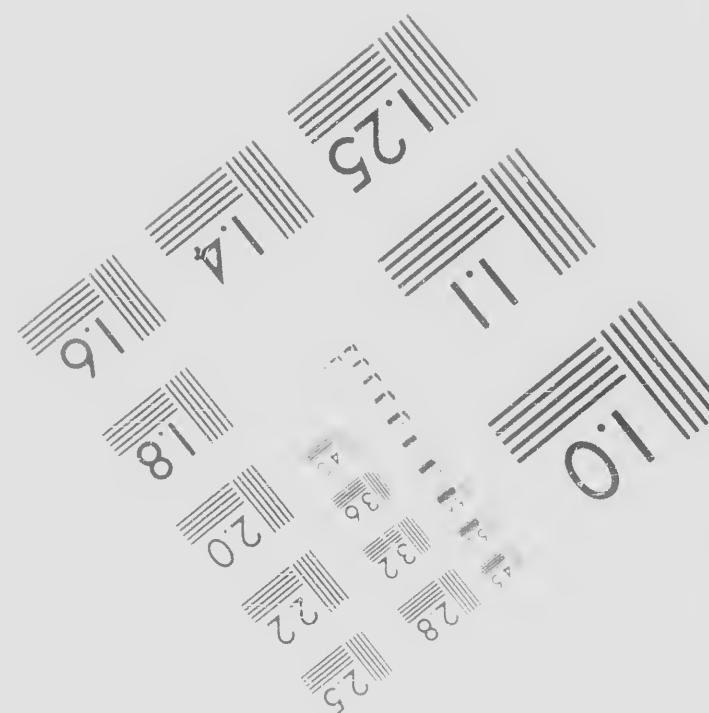


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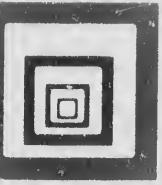


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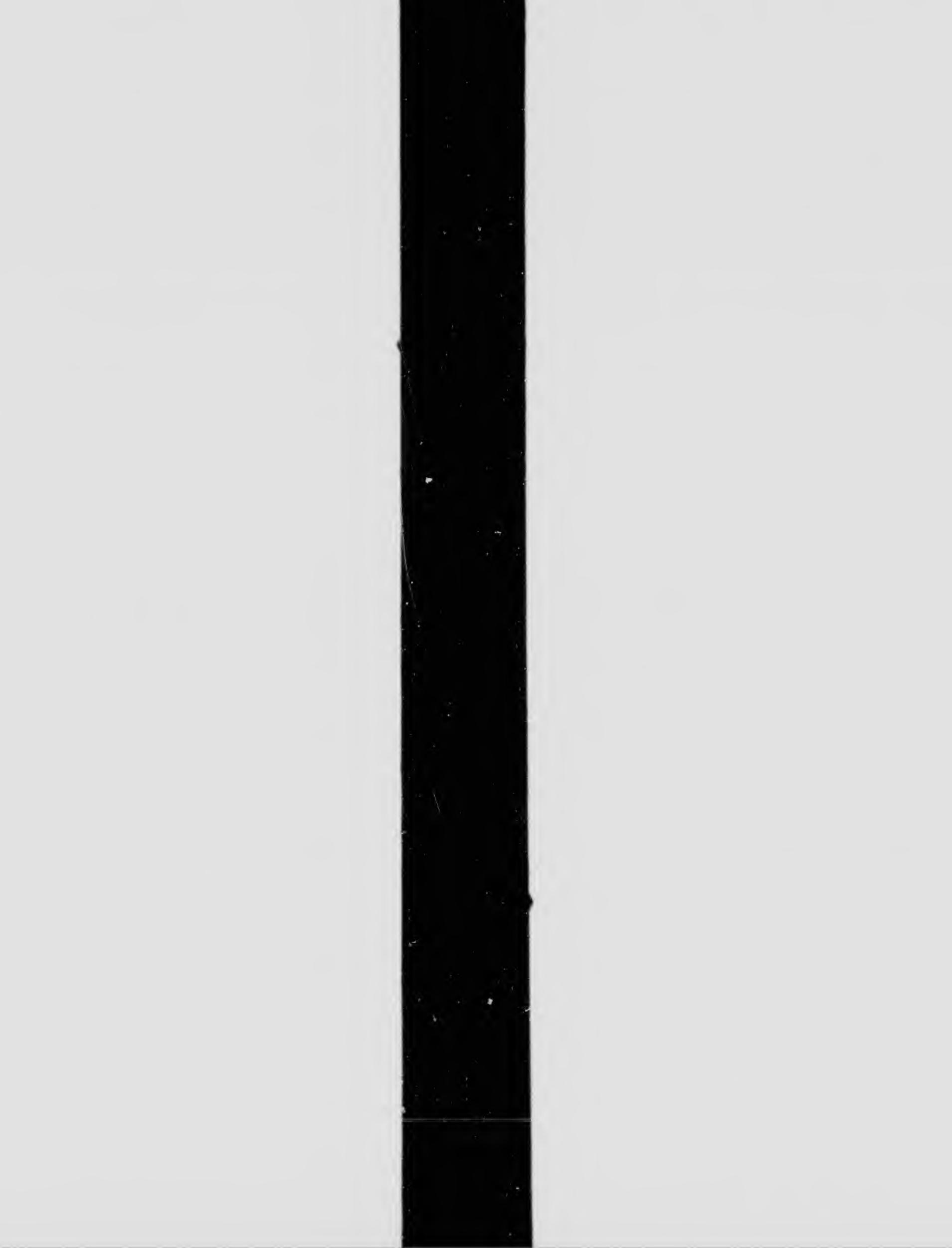
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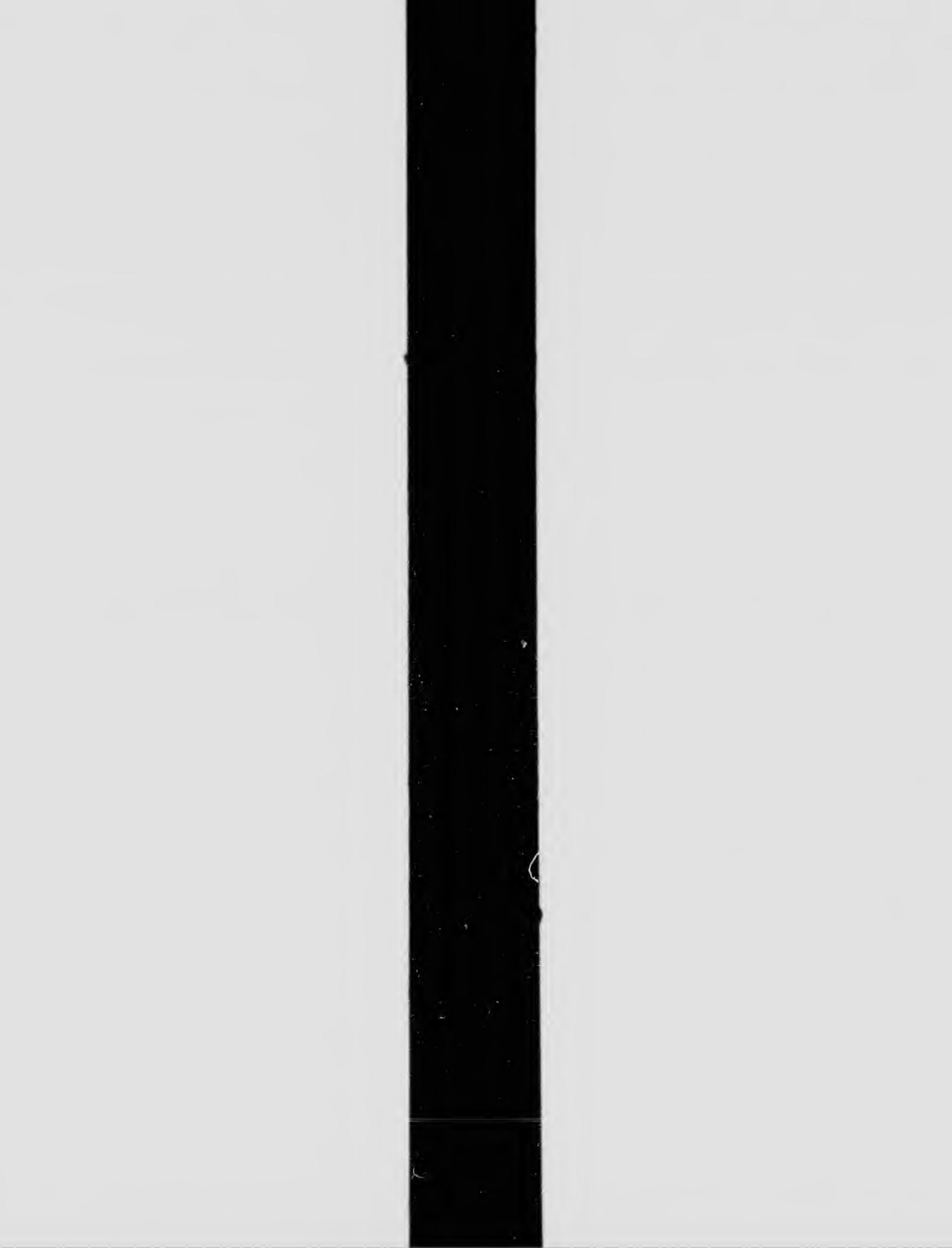
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and time to take at the West of Wind-sor, and perhaps with the most important inference as to which of them would turn out to be the most politic "speculation."

When it was first known in America, that this individual, with Col. Mudge, was appointed to explore and survey the disputed Territory in the North East, the Interrogatory was received with universal suspicion. On the one hand, the inhabitants of the British Provinces were apt to be very anxious to see in the names of the United States, "Gadzooks!" On the other hand, those in the people of the United States, who knew any thing of the individual, knew that such a traitor w^te the very man, as could not be relied upon to lay the foundations of a Boundary Question so systematically, or contumaciously, as to call for the approbation of his countrymen. It may be the "lucky" end of all this, that he has now made his escape, and is no more to be heard of.

And his result has proved far in favor of these anticipations. I do not believe there can be found a more important document in this state paper, on any subject, than the deceptive, and the strenuous effort, of his counsellors, to dash the pretensions of modern diplomacy.

On the north, or right bank of the St. Lawrence, a large outlet from the basin of the great inland inlet to the Bay of Fundy, is the Bay of Passamaquoddy, because it is an outlet of the same basin, but beginning further up, than in the controversy between the two Governments.

You know that the greatest difficulty of problem to be solved is, to determine, in the words of the Treaty of Paris, "the highlands which divide the rivers as empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean." These words occur twice in the Treaty respecting both the Northern Boundary.

The United States claim that such highlands exist, that they run in a direction northerly, and south westerly, forming on their northerly side the basin of the St. Lawrence, and falling off on their southerly side towards the sources of those rivers which flow into the Bay of Fundy, Passamaquoddy Bay, Penobscot Bay, and other Bays of the Atlantic Ocean. In the region of these highlands, as the United States contend, is to be found also the "northeast angle of Nova Scotia," which the Treaty makes to be the *north-east angle* of the State of Maine.

That such "highlands" exist in that region, is distinctly admitted in Featherstonhaugh's Report. He calls it a "belt of elevated land." He speaks of it as an "elevated country, along the crest of which . . . various hills, with occasional peaks are seen, much separated from each other, but once probably more united in a continuous, irregular curved line, trending northeasterly to southwesterly." Indeed it would have been idle for him to deny the existence of those highlands in that section of country, since their existence is obviously a matter of sheer physical necessity; they forming the *ligne des versants* of the basin of the St. Lawrence.

Nor can it be denied that *in that region*, and far north of the main stream of the St. John,

there is a range of high mountains, that whence the rivers flowing out into the Bay of Fundy, are derived. It is not very far from these, which divide the Atlantic Ocean, through 19100 miles, to where they bend in a position that the St. Croix, which flows into Passamaquoddy Bay, and the Penobscot, which flows into Penobscot Bay, intersecting rivers, which, in the Treaty, are said to the Atlantic Ocean. Therefore, the question is not only the question of the outlet, but whether what has not even as yet been done, in the mouth of the St. John, is the removal of the mountains, or is the removal of the mountains, the cause of odd masses of land remaining?

But, if we suppose that the high mountains are the cause of the odd masses of land remaining, we

are still left with the question, whether the high mountains are to be regarded as the cause of the odd masses of land remaining, or whether the odd masses of land remaining are the cause of the high mountains.

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